that the trainmen have not got a cent saved. They have absolutely no resources with which to carry on a strike. That is the first and The second is that they have no grievance

against the company. The third is that the switchmen's organization is the last organization in the world that the trainmen would ners. Since the incident on the Chicago and Northwestern two years ago there has been no friendship lost between them. On that oc-casion the trainmen walked in as the switchfriendship lost between thom. On that occasion the trainmen walked in as the switchmen walked out and took the places of the bob striking switchmen. That was the isginning of the row between Sweeney and Wikinson, and no matter what is said by anybody, that trouble has not been patched up, and it is "a nature that does not permit of its being fixed. It may be that Mr. Wilkinson has been here and has been hobnobling shout with Mr. Sweeney. It may even be that Mr. Wilkinson has made promises to Mr. Sweeney of the aid of the trainmen. If he has these promises will not be infilled. That is the kind of man that Mr. Wilkinson is, the kind of the more shell the more made most diligent in one occasion, that these men were in sympathy with the striking switchmen, and if they were ordered out they would probably go out. But, like the firemen, they themselves would have the men who were seen said that if the switchmen requested them to join them in the strike they would vote at a meeting of their organization to go out, but there men were the hot-headed ones. The more conservative men were the men who know the condition of their treasure, and knew that the organization could not stand a long tight.

They said that if they decided not to go out, after consult ration of the matter, they would do all they could to prevent the hot-headed men from going out, and thus forcing them to give up their places. Among the men talked with was an officer of the organization. He was no vere too sidered the question of join-

men from gaing out, and thus forcing them to give up their places. Among the men talked with was an officer of the organization. He said:

"The Brotherhood of Railrond Trainmen have not yet considered the question of joining the strikers. There has been a great deal of talk about it, nevertheless, and I think that if the question comes up in a meeting of the men there would be a considerable vote for it, aspecially in the Eric lodges. The men on that road are not so well satisfied with their lots are the men on the other roads. But I do not think that there would be a majority vole in any lodge in favor of it. This fight is no fameral of ours, and I don't see why we should be drawn into it."

"Master Switchman Sweenoy says that your men are willing to go out if it will assure the switchmen that your doing so would win the light for them," ventured the reporter.

"Grand Master Switchman Sweeney says a good many things," was the reply, "and not all that he says is true. But if you come down to it I guess that it is a fact that if our men had an assurance that their going out would win the light for the switchmen that your doing to be beaten, like the switchmen, and then they would go out. But who is going to give them this assurance. I would like to know? How are they to know that they will not be beaten, like the switchmen, and then they would be out of their jobs."

The only organization of the railroad men which has any money saved to carry them through an emergency strike are the firemen and the engineers. The engineers have a large sum and the irremen have about \$100,000.

After the Barlington strike two years ago the firemen decided to save that amount for emergency purposes. Each member was assessed 75 cents a quarter. When the sum saved amounted to \$75,000 it was decided that that was enough. The money was put out at interest, and it has now accumulated \$25,000.

re is as little possibility of the railroad There is as little possibility of the railroad telegraphers joining the strikers as there is of the engineers and firemen. They surely will not unless the other organizations lead the way. But if they should go out there is little possibility of their winning. The long distance telephone can be utilized by railroad companies now, and, outside of the inconvenience, a strike of the operators would be of minor importance.

The POLICE NOW TARING A HAND.

The Police now Taring a Hann.

The vagrants captured in the police raids last night were all sent to the workhouse today for terms ranging from ten to thirty days each. Speaking of the raids to a reporter today, Chief of Police Morgenstein said:

"The penitentiary is the best place for these men. Now if any more property is destroyed the strikers, who have denied that they set fire to the cars, cannot throw the responsibility on to any one else. We have scoured the city, and there are few 'vags' left. If there are any at large they will do well to keep away from the railroad yards."

The Chief caused the following warning to be published in all the evening papers to-day:

All law-abding citizens are requested not to congre-

All law-abding citizens are requested not to congregate in the vicinity of railroad crossings or yards. When a charge is made by the militia or police it is impossible to distinguish those gathered there through curiosity from those collected for unlawful purposes, and in many cases innocent persons are hurt. Their presence also inspires the strikers with the idea that they approve of their rictions proceedings.

and in many cases innocent persons are hurt. Their presence also inspires the strikers with the idea that they approve of their riotops proceedings.

Capt. Emil Lacher of the Eighth police precinct went to Police Headquarters to-day and complained to the Chief that the soldiers are interfering with his officers in the discharge of their duty. He said:

"I don't need any soldiers in my precinct. If my men were allowed to keep their beats and perform their regular duties I could handle the strikers and prevent any trouble. There was no disturbance in my precinct two years ago, and fully as many men were not strike at that time. The soldiers are worse than the strikers. Last night my men were not allowed to enter the Buffalo Creek yards between Howard and Clinton streets. I sent one there to go through the yards, as usual, to look out for open cars and any suspicious characters that might be loitering about, but the guards came at them with lowered bayonets and commanded them to keep out of the yards. They wore the police uniform and showed their badges, but all to no purpose. When they returned to the station house and reported. Sergesant Burkchardt went out to the lines, and he, too, was forced into the street at the point of a bayonet. It was impossible for my men to get to their beats. I handled the strike with my men two years ago, and can do it again if we get an opportunity."

The Chief told the Captain that the matter would be referred to the Board of Police on Monday.

The Chief told the Captain that the matter would be referred to the Board of Police on Monday.

TALK ABOUT WITHDRAWING THE TROOPS.
Sheriff Beck is a busy and much worried nan these days. He is damned for calling out the State troops, and he is damned for not ealting them out sconer. He is pestered by demands for the withdrawal of the troops, and likewise for their retention. Personally he does not think such an army of soldiersnecessary. To-day he will look the ground over, and if he linds everything all right and quiet, and the roads encountering no trouble, he will ask the Governor to withdraw the troops.

In the opinion of the Sheriff all obstructions to yard business will disappear in a day or two. The Sheriff justifies his position in regard to the calling out of the troops, and said that if the business deadlock had continued four or five days half of the large factories would have been closed for lack of coal, and thousands of men would have been thrown idle. The Supervisors' Committee on Laws and Legislation met this morning to debate the advisability of requesting the Governor to diminish the number of troors now on guards. Buffalo or withdraw them altogether. Sheriff leek was present, and advised the committee as to the actual condition of affairs. The subject was debated for nearly an hour, but no action was taken. The upshot of the meeting was that the committee agreed to meet the Sheriff to-morrow and proceed in carriages to the scenes of strife. The situation will be carefully surveyed and action taken accordingly.

A committee of outside taxpayers waited on the Mayor to-day and demanded the withdrawal of the troops, which they claimed, was entailing unnecessary expense to the taxpayers of the county. Mayor Bishop told the delegation that the troops while be withdrawn when there no longer exists the necessity for their presence here. and the committee departed bayor Bishop says the Sheriff has done right, and the troops should be kept here until matters improves.

Sone of the Ropublican papers in TALK ABOUT WITHDRAWING THE TROOPS.

men on the railroad property adjacent to my rednery on Sousca birset, at the crossing of the Bunalo Creek Kullroad, I respectfully ask you te give my property the protection the law provides.

load of powder near their works. The Sheriff received this from Pratt & Letchworth: received this from Pratt & Levil which said a diput flerk Sherig.

Draw Sin: Our works are located at Black Rock and in close proximity to the freight yards of the New Yerk Critaria and other railroads. In view of the penning labor trouble and cances that may arise therefrom, we are apprehensive of danger to our property. While using every precaution possible in the way of additional watchines and guards, we feel the necessity of additional protection and most respectfully request the same of you. Very sincerely yours.

Frair & Levenworm.

have twenty more to-morrow, and will handle all the freight offered." Received this from Pratt & Letchworth:

Augus Biek, Narry;

Draz Sir. Our works are located at Riack Rock and in close proximity to the freight yards of the New York Critical and other railroads. In view of the pending labor trouble and causes teat may arise therefrom we are apprehensive of danger to our property. While using every precaution possible in the way of additional protection and most respectfully request the same of you. Very sincerely yours.

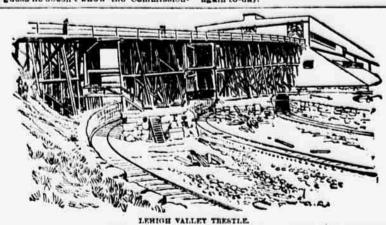
Sheriff Beck instantly communicated with Gen. Doyle at brigade headquarters, and within a short time this reply was received: "We have sent three companies to Black Rock." Sheriff Beck announces that he will keep the Sheriff's office open day and night until Monday to receive complaints.

Grand Master Switchman Sweeney in his customary daily interview to day said: "I never hait to do with a strike in which we received so much sympathy and encouragement from outsiders as here in Buffalo," he said. "In my home every day I am approached by travelling men, actors, &c., who say to that they hope the witch-men will win."

Heferring to Mr. Webb's ignorance of the personality of one Sweeney, Mr. Sweeney said: "I guess he doesn't know the Commission-" I guess he doesn't know the Commission-" in the Central is doing business as usual again to-day."

THE FOSTION OF TRE Lackawanna Road.

The Lackawanna switchmen are still at work. This is looked upon as proof positive work. This is looked upon as it they are no THE POSITION OF THE LACKAWANNA BOAD.



ers, either, judging from his action toward the Board."

"Your action in addressing yesterday's communication to the railroad officials is regarded by many as a sign of weakness on the part of the strikers," suggested the reporter.

"I considered that before I wrote it." was was the answer. "That was the objection urged by the men when I consulted them, but I overruled them. I desired to put the companies on record as having rejected advances to a fair arbitration, and have done so by these means. Up to this time they professed not to have received any regular notification of our position and girevance. Now they have no such excuse. The switchmen have not weakened by any means. It doesn't look like it, does it, when the Suspension Bridge men went out this merning, with other counties still to be heard from? There are now 415 men on strike, and if they don't succeed in gatting back their places here there are 4,000 places waiting for them throughout the country. Switchmen are scarce. The scabs are destroying railroad property by their ignorance. Yesterday one of them smashed the draft irons on eight cars loaded with perishable goods. A delegation of firemen from Syracuse visited me yesterday. Not a car has been moved there since the strike began. They won't feed 'scabs' at Syracuse or Waverly. A man from Chicago told me yesterday that the stock yards are afraid to ship East, and change their hilling dozens of times an hour. A committee of New York Central non-union men waited on me yesterday, and told me that if they were not members of the order they were just as good so far as holding out was concerned."

Speaking of the attitude of non-union men energally. Mr. Sweeney said: "I wish the Board would start this investigation soon. I have two non-union men who are anxious to go on the stand and tell what treatment they received from the railroad officials for even speaking or shaking hands with delegates of the unions. Those who do so are marked men."

"Can you produce those men on occasion?" asked a reporter.

men."
"Can you produce those men on occasion?"
asked a reporter.

"How about the Lake Shore? You exchange freight with them."
"A very little, but what is offered us we take."
In contradiction of Mr. Selbert's statement is the story told by the men that they refused freight from the Lebigh last night and pushed it back on the latter's tracks. The strikers say positively that the Lackawanna switchmen are not handling this class of freight. BUMORS THAT SWEENRY WILL CALL THE STRIKE OFF.

It is reported to night that Grand Master Switchman Sweeney, realizing the hopelessness af continuing the struggle longer, will on Monday officially order the switchmen's strike off, and tell the men to get back to work at their old places if they can.

off, and tell the men to get back to work at their old places if they can.

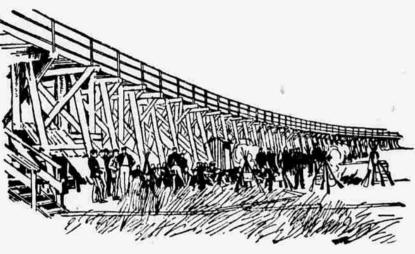
The Grand Master Swichman denies that theore is any truth in this report. The repert came to the reporter of The Sux through a man whose position is such that he would be very likely to know all the ins and the outs of both sides in the controversy. He would not permit the use of his name, but he said he believed the report was correct.

There were no additions to-day to the ranks of the strikers, though it was rumored that the switchmen employed at Niagara Falls had gone out. Grand Master Switchman Sweeney coviy confessed to the reporters that he had ordered the switchmen out, but according to the best reports they haven't gone out at all. The facts of the strike there are as follows:

Late last night a dozen strikers or symnathizers of strikers from Buffallo went to the falls armed with clubs. Clubs are what strikers call moral sunsion. They went into the Central yard there and battered one or two of the men. the Central yard there and battered one or two of the men.

That convinced five others that it was neces-sarry to quit work for a time, and they did.

They did not work again all night. There was great rejoicing in the ranks of the strikers at the report of the success of the argument, but the men are at work again to-night, and they have revolvers which are said by the best judges to be an effective



"We can do it."

"Have any of your men been arrested for disturbance since the strike began?"

"Two men have been arrested, one for being engaged in a quarrel with Yardmaster Barrett the other day, the other for lighting with a fellow union man. None has been arrested for attacks on non-union men." ALL THE RAILBOADS RECEIVING PREIGHT.

attacks on non-union men."

ALL THE RAILROADS RECEIVING PRECEIT.

General Manager W. H. Conniff of the Lake Shore road said to-day: "We have a few freights on the road to-day coming along in good shape. We have sent out several freight trains to-day."

At precisely 12 o'clock to-day the Lake Shore switch engines were backed out of the roundhouse and set to work. The company have twenty-seven non-union switchmen at work in the Elk street yards. Another batch were sent to East Buffalo. A large crowd of switchmen and their friends gathered at Elk street and quielly watched the new men at work. Ther looked sullen and ugly, but made no demonstration. Chief Despatcher Fitzgerald of the Eric said. There is one difference, and that is that all our passenger trains are on time, whereas yesterday most of them were belated to a greater or loss extent. We sont out six freights to-day. We have men enough to fill the places of the strikers, but we cannot work any faster than a certain speed, as we have a great deal of work to do."

"Is the sirike over with the Eric yet?"

"No, the strike cannot be over with us. No far as we there is nothing new with us. No far as the object of the strikers, but we cannot work that we were previous to the breaking out of hostilities."

Vioc-President Webb of the Central said:

"Is the sirike over with the Eric yet?"

"No, the strike cover with the Eric yet?"

"No, the strike cover with the same amount of work that we were previous to the breaking out of hostilities."

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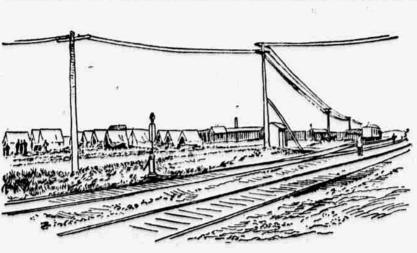
"You have the men are again working on full time and we are doing the same amount of work that were previous to the breaking out of hostilities."

"You have the men are again working on full time and we are doing the same amount of the freight work done before it begans. We wore very sory sorue to the incident at the Ohlo street yard last night. When the mob kept us from Lake Shore. 34: cars dollived to Lake

antidote to moral sussion. They will be used antidote to moral sussion. They will be used if it becomes necessary.

The second reported addition to the ranks of the strikers was that of the 1,300 grain shovellers employed at the city grain elevators. As far as can be learned to-night nobody saw them strike. This is Saturday night, and they work in the clevators on Saturday night.

night, and they work in the clevators on Saturday night.
Third Vice-President Webb of the Central says that the report that the men have struck is not true. He is heavily interested in the business done by the clevators, and he would know if there had been a strike.
The foreman and some straggling workmen at the clevators, when seen to-night, denied that there had been a strike. All the officials interested say that there is no strike, but even if there were it would make no difference, as not a single skilled laborer is employed in any of the elevators.



ENCAMPMENT NEAR QUEEN STREET BRIDGE.

ratification, the asked the Sheriff for protection. The A. S. Holmes Reilning Company wrote as follows:

**The Margin Lie Cherty:

Your attention is easied to a lawless gathering of men on the ratificate property adjacent to my remery on Soneca street, at the creasing of the Buralo Creek Radiced. I respectfully ask you to give my property is protection the law provides.

The Milisom Rendering Works came next with a similar letter, in which, however, they complained in addition that there was a car-

and to get upon the bridge and charge on the crowd with bayonets.

They were about to carry out the order when the telephone bell rang and Gen. Doyle asked what was wanted. He was told that resolvencements were wanted at the Ohio street station, and then Capt. Cochran explained the situation.

Gen. Doyle decided that the best thing to do was to request the railroad officers to stop work at the yards for the night. So it happened that in the first conflict between the strikers and the troops the troops came off second best. There have been a dozen other incidents to-day of violence of this kind, though none of them were quite so serious. An attempt was made this morning to wreck a train on the Lehigh Valley road. It was a train of four cars. Assistant fardmaster liegers gives out this account of it:

"We were bringing it to Dinnens atreet at about 11 o'clock. Near the Buffalo Creek connection, where there are stone abutments, a had place for a wreck, we found that a lot of links and pins had been wedged in the rails.

We had a close chave, but out train did not leave the track. I am afraid there will be trouble there with this train we are just going to take down, and Col. Welch has given us a strong guard. The pince where this obstruction was found is where I was shot at two days ago.

There are strikers along the tracks and at

There are strikers along the tracks and at the crossings."

The train reached its destination in safety. No obstruction was offered to its passage, and few strikers showed themselves along the way.

No obstruction was offered to its passage, and few strikers showed themselves along the way.

The Thirteenth Regiment had another little racket to-night at Central freight station in Ohio street. At about 80 clock in the evining a crowd of four or five hundred men and women gathered in the street near the station.

Col. Austen ordered that the streets be cleared, and two companies got the order to clear it. They marched at the crowd. The women field, but the men didn't move until the sharp bayonets were within two feet of them. They seemed to be undecided whether to run or to stand and fight.

They finally turned to run, but didn't get away fast enough to escape a few punctures in their rear. The soldiers, after that, kept the street clear. A company had been detailed to march up and down the Lackawanna trestle where the crowd gathered last night, and their orders were that no one should be permitted to get up there.

It was nearly two hours after the street had been cleared that their company discovered fifteen or twenty men, each armed with a coupling pin, a brick, or a bar of iron, clambering up the bank leading to the trestle. The crowd was evidently intent on repeating its performance of last night. It was dark and the men nearly succeeded in getting to the top of the hill before they were discovered. The whole company was drawn up in a moment and charged on the crowd.

The men turned the moment they saw the soldiers bayonets and fiel down the bank, scattering their missiles as they ran.

Still later Company I was marching near the trestle and ran right into another group of strikers. The men were also around with coupling pins and irons. The quarters were too close to admit of bayonets being used, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The strikers were at an advantage, but they were not in sufficient numbers to do any great damage. The fight had been on maybe ten minutes when another company charged on the crowd and drove the strikers off. In the course of the fight Corporal Brecker was badly cut by a blow fro THE THIRTEENTH CHARGES A MOB.

DISQUIETING RUMORS AT NIGHT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—There is an evident air of disquiet in the railroad yards to-night. places discussing in low tones something apappears to be good authority, that a strike of fremen is to be added to the switchmen's strike before many hours.

Mainly it will be a strike of sympathy, but

the firemen also have some grievances. They feel that they are the next weakest body to the switchmen, and if they let the switchmen fail, when they ask for any concessions they will get the same answer the switchmen have received.

The plan of Grand Master Sweeney's cam paign is now believed to be to nag the roads into compliance with his demands by successive strikes. Sweeney is said to be not at all sanguine of the result of the present strike here, but he is not greatly disturbed at the probability of failure. If the yards are cleared here, it is said, there will be a stoppage of work at Rochester, then at Syracuse, and then at West Albany. He is also building on the aid of the kindred organizations, which he says cannot afford to let him lose this fight. An engineer is quoted as saying:

"We are going to help these men out. If they lose it will be a death blow to organized lahor." paign is now believed to be to nag the roads

The New York Central officials here do not The New York Central officials here do not appear at all alarmed over the ruinor that the engineers and firemen are going to strike.

The man who engages this sort of help, and who has succeeded in breaking up the strike of the switchmen here so far as the Central is concerned, is C. A. Beach of Syracuse, General Trainmaster of the road. Mr. Beach said tonight:

rainmaster of the road. Mr. Beach said tonight:

"There is a good deal of talk about the engineers and firemen striking. I don't think they will. They are too level-headed. If they do their places can be filled. The West is full of lidle engineers and firemen who were thrown out of employment by the Burlington strike.

"They would come east to take the places of the strikers at a moment's notice. I think this road could fill their places casily. But I don't apprehend such a strike. The men are too intelligent."

Albany, Aug. 20.—E. J. Lee, Master Workman of the K. of L. district of railroad men who struck on the Central two years ago, and Ed Portley, his old secretary, were jubilant this afternoon, and talked mysteriously of a general strike all along the Central, but refused to give any facts or show any orders. All is quict here at present, and its not thought there will be any strike east of Buffalo before Monday, if then.

MORE TROUBLE AT WAVERLY.

Strikers Interfere with the Moving of Train ELMIRA, Aug. 20.-The situation at Waverly to-day has been anything but a peaceable and quiet one. While so much attention is drawn to Buffalo the condition of affairs at Waverly and Sayre is not fully appreciated. The freight business of the Lehigh and Eric roads has been completely tied up, and despite the assertion of the officials of these roads that they are able to do business, it is nevertheless a fact that in six days they have been able to move only five or six important trains, and these have been gotten out by trickery or with the consent of the strikers, who operate at will between the two places. Two companies of militia from Binghamton have been quartered in Waverly today, and as far as their usefulness is concerned there might just as well have been none, for they are so few in numbers as to be simply the laughing stock of the strikers and cilizens. In Waverly, as in Sayre, citizens who do not sympathize with, if they do not aid and abet, the strikers are few and far between, and this makes it doubly hard for the officials to do anything. There are undoubtedly men willing to go to work, but they have got to first be assured that they will be protected, and the militia now present is entirely inadequate.

At about half past 7 this moraling the ball was set rolling when a train of twenty-six freight cars came up from Sayre and was stopped in the switch just below the road bridge by the strikers. The Philadelphia and Beading Railroad officials, on becoming aware of the state of affairs, notified the militia, and they were marched down Broad street to the railroad track. They formed a line and marched up the track to clear the tracks of the crowds of people who blocked the tracks and banks along the railroad, yelling at the militia and guying them at every step.

A blocket line was formed and a man stationed at intervals for about 1800 yards east of the depot. While they were forming the picket line the fire in the engine was mysteriously dumped and the pins pulled. The fire was rebuilt, and at it:25 one of the coal and fron poice turned the switch, as no switchman dared to do it. At 1:50 the train was again coupled up and gotten under headway.

As it approached the Waverly station a brakeman made a move to turn the switch which transfers Ledigh Valley trains on to the Erie tracks. Becretary McAmmara, the sertion of the officials of these roads that they are able to do business, it is nevertheless a

stead of the Delaware. Lackawanna and Westford the striking awitchmen, called out. "Don't turn the switch." The brakeman complied with the request, but W. C. Brister, Chief of the Reading's coal and iron police, quickly sprang forward and turned the switch. A how of ladignation went up from the sirikers and citizens who lined the sides of the railroad tracks, mingled with which were the cries from hundreds of throats, "Mac, you dare not flag the train."

Hardly were the words uttered when young McNamara stepped forward, gave the signal McNamara stepped forward and state the signal and the train was brought to a standstill. After a stoppage of three-quarters of an hour the train moved forward again slowly, the soldiers advancing with it; but it had not got far before the fire in the engine was fired up.

The New York Cautal's limited trains present all the conveniences of the best appointed heteld. As the public is business and its duty to the public.

again, and finally managed to get beyond the limits of the town. In this manner two trains have been moved to-day.

Becretary Menamara was arrested soon after the moving of train No. 29. He was taken to the Town Hall, followed by a large and greatly excited throng, and arraigned on the charge of interfering with the running of a freight train. The case was adjourned to next Thursday, and Barney Streator, proprietor of the American House, and Michael Quigley, a prominent husiness mon, signed his bond. McNamara afterward said to a Sun reporter:

"I am entirely innocent of the charges made against me. I did not fing the train, nor did I in any manner intimidate the mover of the switch. The person who did those acis, if they were committed is unknown to me, and I cannot conceive how the people mistook him for myself. Perhaps the similarity between us, which is the only reason I can conceive for the mistake made by the citizens in calling my name, was a part of a premeditated plan to place me in the jail.

"The switchmenare as delermined as ever to win the strike, and their chances are as good, if not better, than at any time previous. No acts of violence have been attempted, nor will there be any. Our best cards have not yet been played and many surprises may happen."

acts of violence have been attempted, nor will there be any. Our beest cards have not yet been, played and many surprises may happen."

The militia have had a very chill reception at Waverly, and the entire population seems combined to make their lot uncomfortable. They are so few that they do not dare assert themselves. In fact the indignation of Waverly citizens is so great that Charles Shipman, President of the village, yielding to the great pressure brought to bear by the citizens, who are united almost to a single man on the subject, ordered Capt. Olmsted to immediately remove his men and their cannon from the streets of the city and take them beyond the corporation of the village. As soon as Capt. Olmsted had received the orders of the Mayor he commanded his men to seize some horses standing on the street, hook them to the cannon, and stand ready to obey orders to floward march. A team belonging to Mr. John Bentley, a well-known and highly respected citizen, was standing near. The soldiers attempted to take possession of this, but Mr. Bentley rushed forward, grabbed, his horses by the bridle, and refused to loan them to the men. Capt. Olmsted happened to be near, and ordered Mr. Bentley to let go his hold or he would black both his eyes.

Come on. "said Bentley;" you can't attempt that any toe soon."

Trouble was a verted by Mayor Shipman simply requesting Mr. Bentley to let them have his team. Then with the use of hentley's horses the cannon was dragged ignominiously away and taken up near the cemetery on the borders of the town.

A mass meeting of citizens was held to night and great indignation expressed at the militia being called out, and steps were taken to have them sent home. And yet the fact remains that the railroad is perfectly powerless to move its trains, and has been for a week. That there has not been more violence is simply because of the inertia of the officials and because the strikers have had everything their own way. More serious trouble is expected.

Non-union Switchmen Being Shipped East

from Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Aug. 20.-The Railway Brothmysterious stranger, who says he is J. I. Graves of South Bend. He is shipping non-union switchmen East. Two Brotherhood union switchmen East. Two Brotherhood men and J. Sherman, master of the switchmen, succeeded in gaining his confidence to a greater extent than any of their predecessors. Graves would not hire any but experienced switchmen, and they provided themselves with the necessary papers and called at the hotel. They found Graves and said that in answer to his advertisement they had called for work. After their credentials had been examined and pronounced good, the amount of pay was asked, and the following schedule was offered as the proposition of the "company":

Twenty-one and a half cents per hour for day foremen and 1935 cents for day helpers: 22% cents per hour for night foremen and 21% cents for night helpers. The local wages for night foremen and 23 cents for helpers; 20 cents for night foremen and 24 cents for night foremen and 25 cents for helpers; 20 cents for helpers. No comment was made, but the offer was accepted, and then came the interesting point of the secret service.

"Where do we go?" asked Master Allen.

"Your destination will remain a secret until you get on the train," was the reply. "Then you will be informed.

"We would just as soon go to Buffalo as anywhere. We are hard up, and want work, and are not particular," they told him.

"Well, your destination is not Buffalo," was the answer, "but you may be expected to switch beyootted freight on other roads."

When told of the very natural suspicion that he was hiring men for Buffalo, he donied that his company ran lines through Buffalo, or operated any of the lines concerned in the strike. Herefused to divulge the name of the company, but admitted that it was barely possible that his company ran lines through Buffalo, or operated any of the lines concerned in the strike. Herefused to divulge the name of the company and the lines concerned in the strike. men and J. Sherman, master of the switch-

BEEF FAMINE AT POTISFILLE.

Caused by the Buffalo Strike. POTTSVILLE, Aug. 20. - As a result of the Buf-

falo strike, a great scarcity of fresh beef has existed for several days past throughout the anthracite coal region, and yesterday and today the scarcity has grown into an actual Most of the big mining towns hereabouts

Most of the big mining towns hereabouts consume a great amount of meat, the bulk of which comes from Chicago via Buffalo.

The supply being effectually stopped from this source, Pottsville, Mahamor (Ty. Shemandeah, and other centres are suffering severely. It is reported that over 100 refrigerator cars of Chicago dressed beef, each valued at \$2,000, are side-tracked at Sayre.

New shipments for the Schuylkill region, ordered on the Pennsylvania Bailroad via Philadelphia and Reading, are expected here tomorrow to make good the deficiency.

As it is now the only beef to be had is that slaughtered by a few local butchers, who have run up the price to double the ordinary rate, and yet cannot meet half the demand.

SYMPATHY ACROSS THE BORDER. Grand Trunk Employees Will Not Work

Against Their Striking Brethren.
Toronto, Aug. 20.—All day there has been a good deal of excitement in Grand Trunk circles over the report that employees would be required to move cars from Buffalo in place required to move cars from Buffalo in place of the men who are now on strike there. A Grand Trunk employee said that if the report should prove correct the Grand Trunk would be making a terrible mistake. "We all sympathize with the Buffalo men, and no action of ours shall in any way put them to extra trouble or difficulty. They are railroaders and so are we, and no one knows it better than the Grank Trunk. Fatr play is benny play, and we propose to have bonny play at all costs."

Others who were spoken to readily admitted that in case it was seen that a strike by the switchmen on the lines in Canada would be of assistance to their brethren in Buffalo all would go out without heritation.

The Strike Causes a Ment Familie.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.-Because of the railroad troubles a meat famine prevails at Reading, Pottsville, Mahanoy City, and generally throughout the Schuvikill and Lehigh valleys. If the strike is not broken to-day Philadelphia will feel the effects. The wholesale price of dressed beef has advanced from 'to 's cent a round, and Chicago dressed beef \$1.50 a hundred weight. On Monday, if the situation remains as it is now, the retail prices will make a jump of from 5 to 8 cents a pound.

Gen. Porter Goes to Buffalo. Albany, Aug. 20.-Gov. Flower decided at midday that he would go to Watertown to spend Sunday, and he sent for Adjt.-Gen. Porter. It was decided by the two in conferences with Commissioner Donovan of the Board of Arbitration, in view of the report that the firemen would go out that a general headquarters for the direction of troops should be lecated at Buffalo. Accordingly, Gen. Porter left at noon on the Empire State Express for the seat of the difficulty. He said before going that he intended to judge for himself as to the number of men needed and to see that the county took proper care of the troops.

Gov. Flower will be in constant communication with the chief of the guard by wire. Mr. Donovan said this afternoon that he believed the strike would extend. The departure of both the Governor and Adjutant-General from here removes the military headquarters from Albany. midday that he would go to Watertown to

General Manager Halstead's Benial. SCHANTON, Aug. 20.—General Manager Hal-stend of the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-

Swellings

In the neck, or Gettre, caused me terrible suffer ing, and I spent an enor mous amount of money for medicines, in vain. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks I found the swell-Commander Jacob W. Miller stands ready at a moment's notice to lay hands on his men, gather them together armed to the teeth, and ing very much reduced Mrs, Bigelow.

Mrs. Bigelew. and I could Breathe with Parfect Ease, which I had not done for years. I continued with HUUP'S SARSAPARILLA and an Permanently Cured." Mrs. JENNIE BIGELOW, Fremont, Mich. BIGELOW, Fremont, Mich.

BOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, billsunness, jaundice, sick headache. 25c.

JERSEY CITY STILL WAITING.

From all indications it looked festerday as if the ordering of a strike at the New Jersey end of the affected roads would depend on the firemen. During the New York Central strike in the fall of 1800 the Brotherhood of Firemen refused to go out on a sympathetic strike, and this refusal was soon followed by a stampede

of the men back to work.

In the case of the New York Central trouble. however, the men who were on strike were Knights of Labor. In the present strike there is more of an affiliation between the firemen and the strikers. Several of the firemen at the Eric and Lehigh Valley yards said they were not looking for a strike, but that If a sympa-

Erie and Lehigh Valley rards said they were not looking for a strike, but that if a sympathetic strike were ordered they supposed they would have to go out.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the possible results of the meetings of the local lodges of firemen and switchmen, which will be held to-day. The report that Grand Master Sargent is unwilling to order a strike was received with approbation.

Little business was being done in either the Lehigh Valley or Eris yards. General Manager Walter of the Erie yards said that matters were coming around to their usual way. "We have done more work to-day." he continued. "than at any time since the strike occurred in Buffalo."

Late in the afternoon a fireman said to the reporter: "If there is going to be a strike here it will be between now and morning."

L. J. Sargent, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday. He was seen in the Windsor Hotel in the afternoon by a Sun reporter. He said his business here had nothing to do with the strike. He had merely come to meet Sir Henry Tyler, the President of the Grand Trunk road, and Mr. Hubbard, one of the directors, who arrived here in the morning from England on the Ururia. Asked as to what he thought of the prospects of a general strike he said:

"I believe the present strike is very likely to spread. The Grand Trunk connects at Suspension liridge with the Central tracks, and in case of a serious strike here our road would be the first one on the other side to become involved."

J. D. Layng, general manager of the West Shore Railroad, said that he had received the communication sent to him by Grand Master Switchman Sweeney, but had not replied to it. There was no this ness of the roometic at the company, and no occasion for him to volunteer to arbitrate matters. There was nothing to arbitrate.

"There is no trouble," he continued. "except when some meddling agitator, for his

arbitrate matters. There was nothing to arbitrate.

"There is no trouble," he continued. "except when some meddling agitator, for his own sellish ends, disturbs our peaceful relations and coerces by threats the employees into abandonment of their posts, disregarding all agreements with the company, and in the end bringing ruin upon the men and destitution upon their families.

"The men who left the service of this company, as I am informed, at his command within the past few days at Buffalo, did so without warning, and by their voluntary act dissolved their relation to this company. If they are ever again employed by this railroad it will not be through the intervention of any self-constituted authority."

Switchnam Sweener, but had not replied to the treen tirand Master Sweener and the company and no occasion for him to volunteer to trait the matter. There was nothing to a company, and no occasion for him to volunteer to trait the matter. There was nothing to a company and no occasion for him to volunteer to trait the matter. There was nothing to a company of the matter than the company of the matter than the company and in the end bringing ruin upon the men and destitute.

"The men who left the service of this company, as I am informed, at his command without warning, and by their voluntary of dissolved their relation to this company, at I is will not be through the the intervention of any self-constituted authority.

"The Small Dealers and the Commans Seffer Most by the Strike.

The strike's effect on the prices of provisions here is becoming more apparent. Those who suffer most are the small idealers and the company of the suffer of the sufficient of the sufficient points of the

The meeting yesterday I issued this ordor:

"Alloellers and men will hold themselves ready to report at once to new Pier 30. North River. The nuffern will be working suits and leayings. The petty differed will be working suits and leayings. The petty differed will be working suits and leayings. The petty differed will be their canvas bays. The Ordanace Officers and Paymaster will see that their stores are ready to be sent from the New Hampshire. The Navigator will see that his book of information is taken with the command. The choirs are at 137 Hast Thirty seventh street. The Paymaster, in case of suffered will be suffered to read the street of the Paymaster of the Paymaster of the Paymaster of the Paymaster of the Street of the Paymaster of the Street of the Paymaster of the P

A good deal of cattle is arriving in New York from Europe, the shipments having continued steadily, although there were reports that they were decreasing. Cattle are also coming to New York by way of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge over the Grand Trunk Railway. Alert retail dealers both in this city and Brooklyn, however, have succeeded in raising the prices by a scare to the effect that the strike is likely to reach the Grand Trunk Railway. For the last three days there have been heavy car loads of live cattle from Chicago. Many of these came from Virginia and Kentucky, and are very much emacated.

To-morrow will determine whether or not there will be a further advance in the price of butter and eggs. The bulk of the butter arriving in this city comes from lows. Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The eggs come from Ohio, Mehigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, and both eggs and butter generally arrive early in the week.

Police Arrangements Here. The police arrangements in the event of the

fected. Superintendent Byrnes has the city fected. Superintendent Byrnes has the city mapped out, and will be ready at a moment's notice to cause the police force to concentrate at points where there may be trouble. Police captains bovers, Schultz, Smith, and Meakim, whose precincts include railroad terminals, were at Police Headquarters yesterday morning to report to the Superintendent the result of their investigations regarding the probability of a strike. The conference was a long one.

Knights Not Taking the Places of Strikers ALBANY, Aug. 20.—This telegram was sent this morning by E. J. Lee, the leader of the late strike on the Central road:

The Fund Section, General Matter Astribuse, Bugale:
No Knight of Labor has left New York city or any
other city or state to take nince of striking awtichmen
at hutain or elsewhere. Any assertions to the contrary are false and likelous. We extend our heartfelt
symmathy, and earneatly hope for a successful termination of the present difficulty.

District Master Workman, D. A. 240, Albany,



THE NAVAL RESERVE READY.

IT WILL RESPOND PROMPTLY TO A

Our Soldier-Sallor Militia Resping an Eye on the Progress of the Ratirond Strike-An Elaborate Plan of Campaign Mapped Out by Lieutenant-Commander Miller,

The Naval Reserve is ready. Lieutenant-

steam up the Hudson to fight the foes of this State. Although this organization numbers

only 290 men, they are all well-equipped and disciplined sailors and soldiers. Last summer they went on a cruise on a man-of-war, and in their daily contact with the regulars they

learned many things that would stand them in good stead in actual warfare.

Lieutenant-Commander Miller has long

looked forward to an emergency that would

test the prowess of his men and bring the

naval militia into greater public prominence. The pet scheme of this crack organization has

been to have a floating armory, the vessel New Hampshire, for instance, and they can-

not do this very well until they have proved their utility in time of need.

From the beginning of the trouble at Buffale Lieutenant-Commander Miller, who is the general manager of the Stonington line, has

followed the progress of the strike with the closest interest. He said yesterday: "It occurred to me that the riotous feeling might extend to the Central and the West

Shore railroads, or that in Buffalo the strikers might extend their depredations to the water

front, where it would be difficult for the sol-diers to attack them. In that case you will

in handy to protect life and property. We are at all times ready to answer a call to the front

with as short a notice as would be necessary for any naval body. But in this case hours

and even minutes would be of grave impor-tance, and I wanted to have our body prepared

to start with the least possible delay.
"The object of the naval militia is primari-

ly to defend the harbors and ports of this State against foreign hostilities or local riots. In have a thorough knowledge of the piers, the

depth of water around them, and the character of the buildings near them. It should also, as far as the State of New York in the present

far as the State of New York in the present emergency is concerned, be thoroughly conversant with the property of the railroads near the water front, with a special view to protection of the wharves in New York harbor, the railroad tracks on each bank of the Hudson River, and whatever plant the railway companies may have on the lake shore at Buffalo. The officers composing the force should also collect information on the following points: The number of steamboats or steamers available for the transportation of steamers available for the transportation of steamers available tugs and their capacity for howitzers, Gattings, and rapid-fire guns.

"This information obtained, it is the intention to establish the headquarters of the naval militia on board a steamer, the men living on board a steamer, the men living on

EXTRACT OF VIOLET AND MANY OTHER ODORS OF EX-

EVER READY FOR THE CALL

The Remaining Regiments Could be Started for Bufalo in Two Hours,

The militia of this city and Brooklyn have

been ready for any call to arms since Friday morning. The men of the Seventh, Eighth, and Sixty-ninth regiments, and the First and Second batteries have been either under arms since Friday or within call. Several officers and a guard of privates have been on duty in

and a guard of privates have been on duty in each armory, and the addresses of the rest have been in their possession. The mon were notified not to leave town.

So carefully have the arrangements been made that all the organizations named could have been put on the way to Buffalo within two hours after receiving the command from headquarters.

Gen. Fitzgerald returned from the Adirondacks late on Thursday night, and assembled his staff at 136 East Nineteenth street, the residence of Leeut-Col. Stephen H. Olin, his chief of staff, on Friday morning. Gen. Fitzgerald remained at this address on Friday night, so as to receive any telegram from Altany. During the daytime he was at his office in the Equitable building.

The G. A. R. Will Protect the City.

Adjutant Y. E. Hendrickson of Grand Army Post 304 notified the United Press last night

that 10,000 Grand Army in the city men under Grand Marshai Samuel Collins would take up

Grand Marshal Samuel Collins would take up arms again if it were necessary. Should their services be needed in consequence of an ex-tension of the railroad troubles they will open a recruiting office at 606 Sixth avenue. Adju-tant Hendrickson is a small man with side whiskers. "Of course we old fellows don't want to go to Buffalo," he said last night, "but if our services are needed here we are ready to man the armories and do duty in this city."

George Kneuper, Drugget,